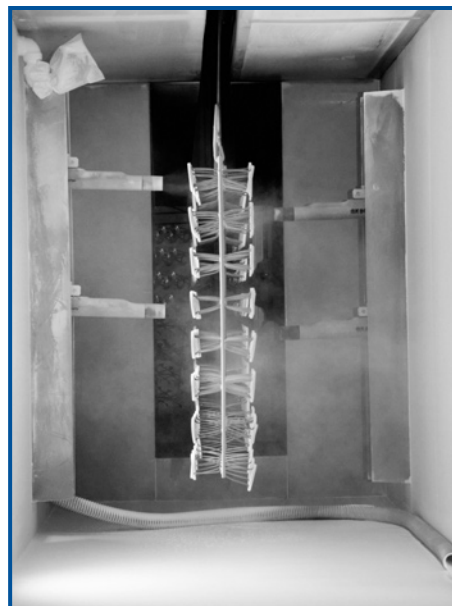




## Rules and Specifications

The spray finishing operations rules cover the application of combustible powders by spray guns, electrostatic powder spray guns, fluidized beds, or electrostatic fluidized beds. The applicable regulation is Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1910.107.

As an employer, you must provide training to each assigned employee regarding the operation, maintenance, hazards, and safeguards of the job covered by these rules. Smoking must be prohibited and “No Smoking” signs must be posted in the vicinity of all areas related to spray finishing and dip tanks. The smoking restriction must extend 20 feet from the area.



These rules define spray-finishing operations, maintenance of spray finishing areas, design and construction of spray booths/rooms, and ventilation requirements. Some of the highlights of the rules follow:

- Spraying must be conducted in a designated spraying area.
- All spraying areas must be maintained so that the build-up of deposits of combustible residues do not create a hazard.
- Tools that are used for cleaning purposes must be made of non-sparking material.
- Solvents used for cleaning must have flashpoints greater than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, unless they are used for cleaning nozzles and auxiliary equipment inside of the spray booth with the ventilation equipment operating.
- Spray booths must be constructed of noncombustible materials.
- The interior surfaces of spray booths must be smooth and continuous without edges to prevent the build-up of residues and to make cleaning easier.
- When spraying areas are illuminated through glass panels or other transparent materials, only fixed lighting units can be used as a source of illumination. Panels must be made of a noncombustible material that will not break, causing a hazardous condition.
- A clear space of not less than three feet on all sides of a spray booth must be kept free from storage of combustible material.

- A closed container, an approved portable tank, an approved safety can, or properly arranged system of piping must be used for bringing flammable or combustible liquids into a spray finishing room.
- When flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers must be bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.
- No electrical equipment is allowed in any spraying area, unless it is specifically approved for those locations.
- Portable electric lamps may not be used in any spraying area during spraying operations.
- All areas used for spraying, including the interior of the booth, need to be protected by automatic sprinklers where this protection is available. Where not available, other automatic extinguishing equipment shall be provided.

## Ventilation

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Ventilation systems to remove flammable vapors and confine overspray residue to the spray area must be provided and used. The spraying operations must be designed, installed, and maintained so that the average air velocity over the open face of the booth is not less than 100 linear feet per minute.

Visible gauges, audible alarms, or pressure-activated devices must be installed to indicate or ensure that the required air velocity is maintained.

The spray system shall be interlocked with the ventilation system.

For more information, please refer to 29 CFR 1910.107, which can be found at [www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html).